THE NATIONAL REVENUES. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE.

Unexampled Prosperity of the Country— Actual Cost of the Late War-Condition of the Nation I D bi-Our Foreign Indebtedness - The Currency Question -What Resumption Means - The Internal Revenue - The Income Tax - Reduction of the Tariff-told tomfort for the Protec-

ASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The forthcoming anbual report of the Hen. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which will be sent to Congress on Monday, is a very elaborate and suggestions. The great interest attaching to the ing its general features.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY. The Commissioner sets out with an elequent review of the remarkable growth and rapid develop-ment of the country in all its departments of material presperity, reiterating his tormer assertion that the progress and growth of the country through its great national resources and the inherent spirit of energy and enterprise in the people, is in a great degree independent of legislation, and of the im-poverishment and disorder which the occurrence of

al ng war has necessarily occasioned.

EXCESS OF NATIONAL REVENUE OVER NATIONAL EX-PENDITURES

The national revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was \$370,943,747.21. The national ex-penditure for the same period; was \$311,400,507,75, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$49,453,119.46. The following table shows the relation o' receipts to expenditures for each fiscal year since the termination of the war:

Ercess of Receipts 88 \$17,081 (7) 58 Forms. Receipts. Premilitures. Receipts. 6-08. 358-01.60 (6) \$527.750.51 (8) \$17.751 (1) \$7.791 (1) \$17.751 (1) \$1 REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The reduction of the public debt for the current slendar y as has been \$87 147,466.02, and since the st of September, 1865, §304,129.836.20. TOTAL COST OF THE WAR.

Receipts of the Treasury from April 1, 1861, to April 1, 1865;

From internal revenue. From customs. From direct tax. From missel aucous sources.	280,851,618 4 1,811,083 8 4,6 8,259 8	
Total receipts	\$675,799.691 9	i
The receipts from April 1, 1965, to were as follows:	June 30, 1869	
From internal revenue. From cu-toms. From lands From direct tax From misce-laneous sources.	9.017,217 8	,
Total. Amount of public cicht less cash, and sinking fund in treasury. Jun 20, 1869. Deducting subjected at breaking out of war.	1,908,507,615 0	

Leaving sum corrowed for war purposes and not repaid out of above receipts... \$2,412,547,181 50 To which add receipts as above....... 2,584,877,317 63 Making total expenditure in Sig years of war and its effects.

Deduct what but for war would have been average expenditure of Government, say \$100,00,000 per year.

825,000,000 00

Increase of State debts, mainly on war ac-

Assuming the present population of the United States to be 30,000,000, and the average value of the property held by each person to have nominally increased from \$451.25 gold in 1850, to \$500 currency in 1860. "70, the present valuation of the United States would be \$23,400,000,000, an increase since 1860 of \$4,216.784, 272, or 65.8 per cent.

The increase in valuation during the decade ending with 1860 was about 65 per cent, or, allowing for omless in a mount of the transition of the consistent of the present of the present

Awnes of the amous account a suspensi of the
NATION.
The present gross annual product of the nation is
estimated at \$6,825,000,000 in currency. This esti-
mate is based on a per capita product of \$175.
The following is an es imate of the leading agri-
cultural products for the current year:
Cotton, 2,700,000 bales, 450 pounds each, at

Cotton 2.700,000 bales, 450 pounds each, at 25 cents.

Corn, 900,000,000 bushels, at 50 cents.

Wheat \$80,000,000 bushels, at 50 cents.

Oats, 25,000,000 bushels, at 50 cents.

Wool, 17,000,000 pounds (estimated clip of 1808), at 42% cents.

Ball 180, 180,000 pounds (estimated clip of 1808), at 42% cents.

Ball 180,000,000 bushels, at 51.10.

Ball 180,000,000 bushels, at 51.10.

Bid 4, 6,700,000 at \$5.50.

Break 10,000,000 bushels, at 51.10.

Break 10,000,000 bushels, at 51.10.

Break 10,000,000 bushels, at 51.10.

Break 180,000,000 bushels, at 50.000 bushels, at 50.000 bushels, at 51.10.

Break 180,000 bushels, at 50.000 bushels, a 400,000,000

In respect to other wealth-producing industries, I lean from the report the following estimates:

..\$4,295,000,000

In regard to the amount of national securities which have been transferred to foreign ownership since 1863-63, the Commissioner finds a wide difference of opinion among American and European bankers best capable from experience of forming an estimate, the minimum being, however, from seven to eight hundred millions. The following estimate has been checked from various independent sources:

Total ... The interest on this aggregate of \$1,465,500,000, at a sverage of 6 or e m., c.lls for a force in payment ineutally of \$87,990,000, of which it is estimated that is 0,000,000 is paid regularly.

of irredeemable paper money, is simply an impossibility.

Seven hundred millions of paper could not be kept redeemable with less than seven hundred millions of gold, because with such an amount of currency it would invitably be depreciated, and hence gold would bear a premium which every holder of paper would be desirous to realize. With four hundred millions of specific paper, on the older hand, a hundred millions of gold would probably be ample, because the currency, not being in excess of the wants of communer, would not suffer dereciation, and, gold and paper being on otherwise equal terms, paper would be preferred for its greater convenience in use, just as in 1860 the brinks were fully able to redeem all of their circulation which was presented for payment, although having but eighteen cents of specie on each dollar of immediate lind blues. It is not the ratio between the amount of taper in circulation and the volume or national production and exchange, of which it is the instrument.

The Commissioner, in view of the above considerations, is constrained to beheve that contraction, direct and undiaguished, is the one necessity of the situation. But enormous as is this sum, the process of incur-ing indebtedness still continues as actively as ever, the account of the United States with foreign coun-ries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, may be exhibited substantially as follows: 14,702,079 Movement of specte and bulk n.
Reaports.

Total.....

to this sum must be added the following other tems;
bilications for interest (maid), estimated ... \$80.000.000
bycess of freights carried in foreign bestooms, 24.000,600
Expenditures of Americans in foreign counties. ... 25.000.000

Extenditures of Americans in foreign countries.

Assuming that the sums chargeable to smurghing and undervaluation of imports are counterbalanced by the undervaluation of exports, the sum total of the adverse balance of indebtedners of the United States to foreign countries will, at the present time, probably average about \$210,000,000 per annum.

To meet and settle this constantly increasing and adverse talance there would seem to be, under the present condition of prices and cost of production in the United States, but one resource, viz.; to remit certificates of indebtedness—national, State, or corporate. And this process is undoubtedly adopted, and poss on, month after month and year after year, without occasioning thus far any marked disturbance in the trade and commerce of the country. DIVERSION AND DEMORALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

DIVERSION AND DEMORALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

A circumstance which indicates a change in the ratio that formerly existed between national production and national consumpt on is to be found in the fact that during the last few years large numbers of our population, under the influence and example of high profits realized in trading during the period of monetary expansion, have abandoned pursuits directly productive of national weather, and some context of the productive of mational weather, and some conjugation. As a consequence, we everywhere find large additions to the population of our consecrated cities, as increase in the number and cost of buildings devoted to banking, brokering, insurance, commission business, and agreeds of all kinds, the spirit of trading and speculation pervading the whole conjumenty, as distinguished from the spirit of production, and all the external appearances of healthful activity. These things, however, are not to be regarded as the legitimate growth of a really sound commerce, but rather as the results of influences which have originated almost exclusively in currency inflation. But be the cause what it may, one thing is certain, viz; that national production has suffered in consequence; directly by the withdrawal of labor from productive to unproductive or less productive employment, and indirectly by influsing a spirit of discontent among those wice, by the first of agriculture or the mechanic arts, thereby invaring both the quantity and quality of the products of their industry. Numerous facts and figures are given by the Commissioner in proof of his assertions.

In proof of als assertions.

AGENCIES WHICH DISTORISTINE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

Having presented some evidences tending to show a want of equity in the distribution of the surplus product of the nation, the report next considers the agencies which have been instrumental in producing this result, and which further tend to perpetuate it. The general financial result of the war was toward impoverishment, and that to a degree which popular judgment has thus fur not accepted. Hitherto, under the influence of currency inflation and the Industrial activity which the necessity of supplying the waste of the war stimulared, the effect of the enormous destruction of property which occurred continuously

to the National Government, the Commissioner adds:

Increase of State debts, mainly on war asground.

Connection of Commissioner adds:

Increase of State debts, mainly on war asground to the war (estimated)

Expectitures of States, consuse, critics and towns, on account of the war, (estimated)

Expectitures of States, consuse, critics and towns, on account of the war, not represented by funded debt estimated).

Expectitures of States, consuse, critics and towns, on account of the war, not represented by funded debt estimated in the relation of the war, not represented to the least of the relation of the American markine and carrying trade.

Estimated direct expenditures and loss of property by the Contoderate states by 2,700,000,000

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Estimated direct expenditures and loss of property of the consulting and the consulting and the consulting and the consulting and the consu

measures, viz.: An inflated irredecimable currency, and excessive and unequal taxation.

CURRENCY.

The Commissioner discusses the currency question at length. Money, he argues, is a means to an end; that end the exchange of commodities. It is an instrument to effect a specific purpose; that purpose exchange. It is a common fallacy, he thinks, that in increase of money will of itself create trade. There is no more currency now affoat, he admirs, than is necessary to do the business of the country upon the present scale of prices, and with the multiplicity of exchanges which the redundancy of the currency itself has induced. If the present volume of the currency were to be increased in accordance with the demand of economists of a certain school, even to the extent of twofold, the relative condition of affairs would remain the same—prices advancing and exchanges multiplying sufficiently to absorb any excess that might be authorized. That the present volume of ceremony is in excess, is proved—

1. By the indisputable fact that the general scale of the prices of domestic commodities, as measured by the common stendard of international commerce, is greatly in excess of the prices of other countries, and out of all natural proportion to the prices of the same commodities in the United States before the war.

2. The excess is proved by the further fact, that

war.

2. The excess is proved by the further fact, that the amount of currency in circulation has been arbitrarily increased during the past eight years considerably more than twoiold, although the increase of population, production, and accumulated wealth during the same time has been by general agreement in very much smaller protortion, and although atthe former date the amount of currency in circulation was not limited by any serious restrictions upon the creation of banks or the issue of paper resily or nominally redeemable in specie. Furthermore, the tendency of all commercial nations is toward coonomy in the use of currency. The circulating medium never advances in the same ratio with the exchanges it serves to carry on. In the State of New York, in the ton vears from 1850 to 1860, the capital of banks increased one hundred and ten per cent.; leans and discounts, seventy-live per cent.; deposits, one hundred and tarriteen per cent, in the circulation increased only fiften per cent, and specte, one hundred and torty-one per cent, in the explanation of this pienomenon was, that bank deposits and other co-nomical expedients had largely taken the place of bank notes in domestic exchanges.

The Commissioner therefore concludes that the simple, reasonable remedy for the evils of inflation would seem to be contraction, pure and simple, without artifice or indirection, and the incidents and all the effects of contraction, so far as it involves commercial disaster and industrial disasters, are invitably commer, and speedily. The only question which it is left to consider is, whether we will allow this experience again and again to repeat itself.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

As to the resumption of specie payments, Mr. 2. The excess is proved by the further fact, that

we will allow this experience again and again to repeat itself.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

As to the resumption of specie payments, Mr. Wells argues that unless resumption implies contraction it will core but a small portion of existing evils. If it were possible to substitute 700,000,000 of gold dollars for the 700,000,000 of paper dollars in circulation, and to hold that amount in the country, there would be the same inflation of prices, the same dispreportion between imports and exports, and the same inshifty to dispose of the products of domestic industry in foreign markets. To be sure, it would be impossible to retain such an amount of gold in the country except by laws of impossible barbarism; but wherein would the reduction of the gold currency through a judicious and well ordered withdrawa?

There is no such thing possible as the resumption and continuance of succes payments with a continuance of our abnormal system of foreign trade and exchanges; and for the simple reason that gold will not slaw bare, and would long ago have left us to the

description to 25 per cent. ad v-lovem.

Seventh. On copper ore, an entire removal of all duty.

On bronze or Dutch metal, or Florence leaf, in leaf or powder, an entire removal of duty is recommended. On crude sulpitur, sods ask, chloride of Haue, waste paper, esparto, buriev, hatters' and cut turn, slik plush, slik linings and hat bands, an entire removal of duty is also recommended. On gunny cloth and bags he recommended. On gunny cloth and bags he recommended with the control of the duty from three cents per pound to one.

The abatement or entire removal of the duties as above recommended would, as nearly as can be estimated, reduce the revenue derived from customs to the extent of about twelve milidons. On the other hand, the direct relief experienced by the community through the abatement of prices which would follow the removal or abatement of the taxes in question would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be not less than \$60,000,000; while the indirect gale, and the value of the stimulus afforded thereby to domestic industry, must be represented by a much larger figure.

On all wines, irrespective of quality (champarnes and other sparkling wines excepted), a special duty of 50 cents per gallon is recommended. Numerous amendments of the tariff law are suggested and recommended to make it more efficient and uniform in its operation. An entire removal of duties on many drugs and chemicals is recommended.

Reconstructing the Cabinet. Reconstructing the Cabin t.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Secretary Fish will send into the Schale to-morrow aquantity of correspondence in reference to Cuban affairs. The President has told a member of Congress that if the Senate confirmed Mr. Hoar, he should appoint Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, as Attorney General. A canvass of the Senate yesterday, of Senators opposed to confirming Hoar, indicated his defeat by nearly two to one. Southern Senators take the ground that this appointment belongs to their circuit, and that he does not reside in the circuit, or does not propose to do so, as the law intended and partially provides. It rejected, he will not resign as Attorney General. Reconstructing the Cabin t.

Wife-Kidnapping in Sing Sing.
Sing Sing has the foundation for a first-class tracedy, the principal actors in which are two young married people named Mullen and a Mr. Deloit. The trio are armed to the teeth, ready, it is supposed, to shoot each other on sight. The woman was bound out before her marriage to Mr. Deloit. She wedded Mullen though she loved another, and she mysteriously disappeared after the nuptusi ceremonies. The newly made husband had Deloit arrested on a charge of kidnapping.

a.s. Fourth. The abatement of the duty on sait, and the removal of the duties on coal and on manifactured umber, on the general ground that the benefit likely to be experienced by the few from a continuance of these laxes allowed no sufficient compensation for the derivent which these continuances seem to entail on the name.

ment which these continuous seasons to entain on the man, i. The entire removal of all duties imposed upon the importation of cont, on the trond general principle to such an extraine emergency as would statisfy a tax upon the precateinfs and food of a action. Birth. A removal of all duties on the importation of foreign woods and dyseriaffs, and general reduction of the duties on manufactured woodlen labrics of every description to 25 per cent. advisorem.

Seventh. On copper ore, an entire removal of all duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New York to omit the sale of gold on Tuesday and Friday of the present week. This order does not a flect the sale of gold on Thursday, or the purchase of bonds, as advertised.

A GREAT SPANISH VICTORY

ast dellar, had not the bonds of the national Government been available for the settlement of adverse forci in balances in the place of gold. We must reduce prices, so that foreign nations will be willing, because it is for their interest, to exchange product or product. And to accompish this, there must be contraction, for, to reduce prices permanently and equitably, while mantaning seven fundred millions of irredeemable paper money, is simply an impossibility. REJOICING OF THE SPANIARDS OVER THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reception of the Message in Havana-Americans Bow their Hends in Shame-Tae Spanish Press Giorlit Gen. Genat-The Patriots Nerving Themselves Anew--Preparations for Mr. Seward's Recep-

HAVANA, Dec. 11 .- Never in the history of struggles for liberty was a severer blow dealt the cause of freedom than that forged by Hamilton Fish and dealt by Ulysses Grant. Valley Forge, with its snows plebald with the blood that oozed from the shoeless feet of American patriots, made hearts a heavyns has Gen. Grant's message among Cubans in Havana. Spaniards, jubilant over their triumph in Washington, gather in crowds in and around the Louvre and other cafés to express their gladness over sympathize with Cubs are saddened over the de-In considering the question of future taxation, the Commissioner estimates that at the present rates the surplus for 1809-70 will exceed that of 1808-69, viz.; \$80,070,000. The gain for the same time by reduction of expenditures is estimated at \$25,000,000. We shall also gain, he thinks, by the classicity of the revenue, say from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The sum of these items makes the estimated surplus for the current fiscal year \$124,000,000. The possession of a surplus so targe invests with more than ordinary interest the question of its disposition. Shall the whole of this sum be applied to the reduction of the reincipal of the national debt, or small a fair proportion of it be remitted to the people by the abatement or removal of their saxes? Of these two courses the Commissioner unless the interest his conviction that the latter is the

Your correspondent was in the city of Mexico during the last month of Maximilian's Empire. The Empire of France and wentled over its attempt to continent. Napoleon had decided to wait for An-1866, to learn what he would say about Maximilian and the French in Mexico. Twenty-four hours siter r'resident Johnson's message was given to the pubile, the Minister of War of France scaled the per-emptory order to Marshal Bazaine to withdraw the the reduction of the principal of the national debt, or small a dar proportion of it be remitted to the people by the abatement or removal of their ways? Of these two courses the Commissioner unhesitatinally declares his convict on that the latter is the more extendent—if indeed it is not absolutely imperative, demanded ablue by the highest economical considerations and by the almost manimous sentiment of the proble. With this view he proposes that the sum of fits millions be taken as the measure of the taxes to be removed or reduced; and that such reduction about de carected, first, to relieving industry as much as possible of unnecessary burdens, and allowing it to obtain its material at the minimum cost; and secondly, to the diminution of the cost of the elements of living to the great mass of the people, in their extactly as consumers, irrespective of the consideration whether they are or me not producers of wealth.

The three principal sources of receipts under the internal revenue are the taxes on distilled aprits and termented liquors, on tobacco, and on incomes. The rate of laxation on the first two of these has been fixed at a standard which the experience of the past year has proved to be most productive. The taxes on whiskey, beer, and tobacco should not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be modified, unless it is desired to repeat the disagreeable experience of former years, and to perpetuate the power of corrupt organizations.

The tax levied under the head of incomes is of a different character, and demands essential modification. The Commissioner would recommend that, beginning with the next regular assessment, the present rate of five per cent, be reduced to three per cent, upon the net income of individuals. He also recommends that the absolute exemption remain as at present fixed at \$1,000, but that the exemption on account of rent be strictly limited to zo amont sufficient only to relieve from taxation the rentals of the loilowing taxes:

1. The whole body of what is known as special taxes the message reached the city of Mexico, Republicanrialism, and the restoration of the Republic was vouchsafed by the cheering words which Johnson vouchsafed by the cheering words which Johnson declared in support of the Monros declare. Imperualism mattered its sulien assistence in the United States, Seward and Johnson. But how changed the picture to-day! Here is a Republic struggled the picture to-day! Here is a Republic struggled to be identified to be identified. Here I was assumed to be imperialism disconfitted. Here I was assumed when Gen. Grant's nessage came, because it degrades every American to stand by and hear a low-born Spaniard shout the lusty rivers over our President's encouragment of wrong, oppression, crias, tyranay, and buman bondage.

DEGRADING COMPLIMENTS. The Diario de la Marina says of the message:

We expected that President Grant would say what he did to his message on this question, and something more. We satisfuncted that so would device a more six of entirely a say. We also an object to the constant of neutrality ass. We also an object that he would suggest at least that the organized bedies of revolutionsts called Junta Cubana and Cub Politico of New York be broken un and unushed. Ast it is we look upon the tone of the message as the dying knell of the revolutionsts. Spain did not miscalculate upon her aware jusched done her by the United States. With this deatable wupon them, with the new floutilla of guidboats soon to girrle the 1 land, and with the thousands of new troops to come from Span, what can the handful of rebess longer fight for, we may well ask?

The Vax de Cuba says, referring to the message:

The last battle is fought. Loyal Spaniards may finally rejoine that the war is ended. The United States has shown proper respect to Spain. Lef our commanders follow up this victory by closing in around the army of Quesada and Cospedes like a huge anacound and throttle the rebelion in its very strongaloid.

La Prensa, Church organ, says:

We cannot say that we hoped for so much from the Government of the last to the state of the last to the last to the state of the last that the last the las The Diario de la Marina says of the message

this account will not be in excess of ten millions of dollars.

2. The taxes on the gross receipts of railroads, stage coaches, insurance, telegraph, and express companies, canals, terries ships, barges, and steamboats. The loss of revenue from this source will not be in excess of seven millions of dollars.

2. The taxes on the sales of articles not otherwise specifically taxed. The receipts from this source will approximate eight millions of dollars.

Allowing, then, for the extreme possible loss under incomes, the amount of taxation above proposed to be remitted to the people in consideration of the present large and increasing surplus of receipts over expenditures, would be in the neighborhood of twenty-six millions of dollars.

THE CUBANS SAT

h ood of twenty-six millions of doilars.

THE TABIFF.

The experience of the last few years, the Comissioner thinks, has been equivalent to a demonstration that any attempt to reconstruct the terriff as a whole, on any basis of principle, is practically impossible. There would therefore when the best one results be method of tariff reform; which is to adopt the same course that has been taken in respect to the recoms heretofore made in the internal revenue, and which furthermore finds a precedent in all the experience of Great Britan in legislating upon these subjects, viz.; to make such modifications or removals of duties, year by year, as experience or the condition of the Treasury may indicate as practicable and desirable; and thus, by pruning, rather than by reconstruction, to gradually attent the greatest degree of simplicity and effectiveness with the least possible burden upon industry and the people. With the adoption of this method of reform as a matter of expediency, the following principle should also be insisted on as fundamental, viz.;

That the maintenance of an average duty of forty-term conditions. the every patriot on the island will now show a renewed of the patriot. Herry Value, new wife whom I
have conversed evinces a nore determined spirit
to n was ever before exhibited. I know that hundrous are preparing their knives and pistols, with
the intention of leaving this capital and proceeding
to the interior to join their comrades. Money is
being collected for them. Jewelry is being sold at
great sacrifices, so that the ladies may not their brothers, husbands, and fathers to leave for the immedate scence of war. Graat has aroused the
latent spirit of those Cubins who have been hoping
that the moral aid of the United States would assist
the cause more than they could have done by leaving
their names, stores, and shops for the battle-field.

With the adoption of this method of reform as a matter of expediency, the following principle should also be insisted on as fundamental, viz.:

That the maintenance of an average duty of forty-seven per cent, as under the existing tar ff, upon sit distable imports, is excessive and unnecessary, a doposed alike to the highest interests of eveilization and rumanity, as well as proper and healthy growth of all domestic commerces and Industry; and that under no chromotree and Industry; and that under no chromotranees, except for the supplying of certain domestic commerces and Industry; and that under no chromotranees, except for the supplying of certain and average of the supplying of certain the supplying of certai

as wed curpose of revenue, should any increase of rate be hereafter permitted.

On such a basis, the work sought to be accompished in the way of reform would naturally divide their under two heads: First, reforms made purely and solely in the interest of revenue and administration; and second, reforms having in yow the reform thating the contributions as mail pertion only of which accrue to the Treasury; and also a reduction to the minimum of the contributions exacted from that large portion of the community who are consumers of taxed articles without being in turn the producers of protected products.

The Commissioner recommends:

First, That the importation of hides and skins of every description, and all leather except moreconjapanned and patent leather, be hereafter admitted free of only.

Second. The free importation of hemlock or other barks used for tanning; of summent, and of the fabrics of wood known as lasting and serge, when the same are weven or made in patterns of size, shape, and form, and cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes or bootees exclusively, and not combined with ladia rubber.

Third. A reduction of the existing duty of wine dollars per ton on the importation of pig front to three dollars.

Fourth. The abatement of the duty on sait, and the PLUMB AND SEWARD.

Mr. Plumb remains here. He will stay, so says rumor, until Sceretary Seward passes here on his way homeward, and take passage with him for Now York. He will of course poteon, if he can, the expremier's mind against the Cuban patriots. Group De Rodas has sent an invitation to Secretary Seward and party to be the guests of Spain while in this capita. Every influence that glittering Spanish ounces can purchase will be employed to prejudice that distinguished party of Americans against the patriots.

BATTLE LISTS.

that distinguished party of Americans against the partiols.

An engagement took place at the cofedal of Frias, jurisherion of Trinidad, on the Sia inst. The Spaniards, 275 strong, under the command of Col. Matias Sterra, marched into a Cubin shad both a crowsfire and an arched fitto a Cubin shad both a crowsfire and an enflishing fire upon their census. Of the 275 men but 163 returned to Trinidad on the morning of the 9th. Gen. Enrique Trillo, Lieutenant-tiovernor of Sagua, ondered Col. Vizcayao to make a forare expedition from Sagua on the 5th inst. He started with 700 men, all cavity, but was driven in by a large body of Cubins. Fighting at Sibanicu, demba, near Cardenas, P.0. Vigo, Siguanea, Narciso, and Aguada del Santo, is reported by the Spaniards. No trustworthy particulars have been received here.

Last July I wrote you that Capt. Finitey, an American, had secreted a cargo of torpedoes in one of the bays on the south coast of the bland. Suaniards have been heard to say, of late, that they fear this torpedoes have been set in the mouths of all the rivers which will accommodate the new guibous There is rehable information here that several Americans are eagaged in the mountains near Gualmaro in making torpedoes and hand grandes.

At the Olympic Mr. Daly's "Under the Gas-light" is being admirably represented. At Wood's the blondes, the stone giant, and the lions shared in the public admiration. Wallack brings out to-night the sterling old lay "Wild Osts," for the first time this season, inself taking the character of Rocer.

At Booth's, the very admirable representation of the "Morry Wives," gives los a Falstoff that has no rival upon the American stage or, for that mutter, the English.

At the Grand Opera House, Mr. Lingard and Miss Dunning continue their "Plutonian" career, which has thus far proved a very profitable and en-

The circus brings out as its Christmas offering to the little folks. Cinderella, a spectacle in which sixty children will take part. In addition to this are all the other manifold attractions of this excellently conducted (stablishment. Mr. Daly produces this evening "The Duke's Motto," the play in which it is said Mr. Fecuter will make his first appearance. Mrs. Chanfrau and Miss Davenport, and Messrs. Davenport, Davidge, Lewis, Holland and others are of the cost.

Lewis, Holland and others are of the cast.

At Niblo's "Little En.'ly" is brought out for the first time in America. As its name will sufficiently indicate, it is a dramitic narrative of one of the most interesting optodes in Dickens's novel, "David Copperfield."

Herrmann.—The great prestidigitateur has returned again to the scenes of his greatest triumphs with no less than twelve entirely new feats of leger-demais with which to astonish and bewilder knowing New Yorkers. He opens this evening in the Academy of Music, and will no doubt be greeted by an overflowing audience of his old admirers. We know of no place where the practical people of Gotham can obtain a more pleasant and more harmless evening's enjoyment than at Herrmann's fairy land.

The Tammany.—The attractions this week at

THE TARMANY.—The attractions this week this favorite family resort are "Nan, the Good a Nothing," and "Bed Dickey," a thoroughly on oy ble buriesque, replete with fresh hits at the foilest the hour, the principal rôle of which is excellent filled by Mr. Moses W. Fiske, Its other features a Fanny Herries, Alley Herries, Light Kelley, R. filled by Mr. Moses W. Fiske. Its other features are Fanny Herring. Alice Harrison, Lizzie Kelsey, Bes-sie Sudlow, and Maggie Desmond. The scenery is elegant, the costumes are magnificent, and the ap-pointments elaborate. Miss Rose Massey will per-sonate Nan in "The Good for Nothinz," and Mr. Charles Farker, the "American trick clown," will make his first appearance in "Bad Dickey" this evening. "Reshouses are growded nightly.

POLYGAMY IN BROOKLYN.

Brigham Young, Jr.'s Opposition to the Rev. Rupture between the Senate and the Execu-Locks Like-The Mormon Form of Wor-ship-The Elders Catch a Tarrier-Two Converts on the Spot. In Williamsburgh the Mormon baunt is over

oyster saloon, and is reached by four flights of rickety stairs. Yesterday afternoon the meeting was numerously attended, as it was understood that bishops from Utah would address the brethren. The elders sat in a semicircle, the strangers being in the of middle height, but very heavily built, slow in manner, and altogether bevine in uppearance. Sometimes his eye is fixed on vacancy, his the rapidly moving, and his nostrils quivering. This may be expirational, but it may also be inciplent enterpress. His head is square, his eyes show a large amount of white, with a sort of glized look, and the under eye hid is very full. His loss are well to mad, the lower one being thick. He spoke at co adveable length, slowly a first, but afterwards with nere conflicted. The substance of Brigham's discourse was above of the press. Two other bishops from Utah, a Mr. Hammond and a Mr. Poits, spoke also. They enlarged upon the earthly prosperity that awaited the lattheff in the Vale of Deserot.

The service consisted of singing hymns to funny tunes, and a daring travesty of the Lord's Supper. Two seeds individuals pulled a consecrated loaf into pieces about the size of a Spanish chestnut, with flogers which may have been holy, but certainly were not clean. This was landed round by some of the presiding genit, and afterward come a tibution of water. It was noticeable that when the lecturer felt thirsty he took a square drink from the same cup. During the progress of the elements brough the error the mathiu same verses of an apparently interainable hymn, to the air "Woodman, spare that sree."

After the feast two converts were received into the Church, which was done in the following thanner: Three elder states the reads on the head of the neoglyje, a County Kerry men. The elder clear then pronounced a solemn confirmation and blessed him with true apostolic unction. A woman with a baby was the other convert. Sie was a well-formed, good-looking woman of thirt-five, and Brigaam Young, Jr., promotify stepped forward to as set in the economy. of middle height, but very heavily built, slow in

A BOSTON DIVORCE SUIT.

The Midnapping of a Citld by its Father-Flight to New York-Capture in this City Denial of the Jurisdiction of the Tombs

Police Court. On the 29th of November a child, Corinna Lewis, was stolen from the neighborhood of Boston, where the parents had a secret divorce suit pending. In the divorce proceedings it was alleged that Mrs. Lewis had taken Dr. Wm. H. Lewis while he was humble and unknown, and that she had educated him, but that he had repaid her by squandering the

greater part of her fortune upon other women.

The disuppersure of the child, who had been placed by the Court in the custody of the mother, and the departure of the Doctor being simultaneous, offered for the recovery of the child, Detective Officers Smith and Stone, of the Boston police, went in search of the Doctor. Lewis was traced through several cities to New York, and here be was finally tracked to 53 East Seventleth street, where on Saturday night he was arrested with the child. The prisoners were lodged in the Franklin street police

Yesterday morning, Lewis and the child were taken before Justice Hogan, and Lewis complained that he had been arrested at an utimely hour, and not allowed to see his counsel. The magistrate not allowed to see his counsel. The magistrate granted him time for that purpose, and in an bour the party returned with Mr. C. P. Crosby, Mr. W. F. Howe appearing for the complainant. Mr. Crosby contended that the Court had no jurishiction, as the removal of the child, being his own, was merely a contempt of a Court in Mass.chuscits. After argument, it was decided that the child should be placed under the charge of Detective Officer Wooldridge at his residence, and that the father should be permitted to remain with her until to day.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds-Judges and other Distinguished Citizens under Indicament.

dictment.

District Attorney Morris has probed the recent astronomes election frauds. Among the persons who have been indicted are two noise Justices—James Buckley, and Andrew Waish, Deputy Corones—Wm. Lond, Supervisor Jas. Waish of the Twenty-second Ward, tico. Brown, Inspector of the Water Bourd, Thomas F. Nevins, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, Win. A. Brown, Fire Commissioner, and others. The charges, which have been proved, are false canvass and count, refusing to count votes in the presence of citizens, altering election returns, refusing to deliver the returns as required by law, adding names to the registry, and receiving thigal votes thereon, and the like. The receiving thegal votes thereon, and the like. The accused are to be arranged to-day before Judge Troy.

Many of the persons who were indicted were ar-

The Mysteries of the S cret Divorces.

On Saturday Mr. Edwin James moved in the Supreme Court, before Judge Incrahem, to set aside a decree of divorce in which Mary Eliza Gowan is plantiff and John Gowan defendant, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained. Mr. Gowan is engaged in the tron business in Pittsburgh. On the John of July hast he left his wife in New York with his father-in-law, whom he accuses of instigating and procuring the divorce. On Friday last a friend of his in this city sent a telegram to him, informing him of the publication in a city newspaper of the adverticement announcing the divorce. He immediately came on to New York, and learned that the divorce had been obtained, allo dup his wife \$100 a month alimony, and granting security on his real estate to the amount of \$574 costs. Mr. Gowan says that he never received any notice of the divorce, and that the testimony taken was wiful perjury. One of the perjured witnesses is stated to be a runer in the office of Mr. Sulney H. Stuart, the retere. On this state of the facts Judge Ingraham granted an order to show easies will the decree and proceedings should not be vacated. The Mysteries of the S cret Divorces.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the payment of the January interest on and after Friday next without rebate. As the interest to the extent of thirty milirebate. As the interest to the extent of thirty millions will be due Jan. 1, the anticipation of one week will give sufficient time for its entire payment at that date. The Tressury contains about \$103,000,000 in coin. \$38,000,000 of which consists of de-

The Murder of Dr. Andrew Mead. ALEGANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Dr. Andrew Mead, a very influential man, was murdered and robbed in his store between 7 and 8 o'clock lost night. Dr. Mead was between 70 and 80 years of agr, but very muscular and active, and there is every appearance of a violent scuffle. The deed was committed with a common iron stove poker. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered.

The Haz'cton Mine Harror. HAZLETON, PA., Dec. 19.—The cause of the accident was the working of the breast in the colliery too near the surface under the houses, there being only about twenty feet space left where they caved in. Only a few days before two persons in a track were pitched into a similar hole, where a part of the foundation of the railroad had given away oversome workings that approached too near the surface.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Saturday, Wickson & Van Wankle's foundry The damage at Trow's fire, to Greene street, reported this afternoon, is about \$10,000. Originated in closet under the stairs.

LATEST LABOR NEWS.

Cutters' Lodge No. 119 K. O. S. C. give their annu-al ball in Apollo Hall this evening. A new of operative market was opened on Saturday wening at 290 Myrtle avenus. evening at 250 Myrtle avenue.

Major Rhea, formerly of the Memphis Avalanche, will leave fan Francisco to-day by the Facific Railroad with three hundred Chitces laborers for the Southern States. The party expect to reach New Orleans by the 19th of January. The Chinamen are under a contract for three years.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Chamberlain wears any number of handsome overconts.

John C. Busbnell, the spreading young lawyer, is in training to join the Fat Men's Association. The English frigate Monarch, containing the remains of Mr. Peabody, has sailed for Portland, Maine.

Col. Gordon Loftland, Sr., a Commissioner of the Gettyaburg Cemetery, died in Cambridge, Ohio, on Frida. James W. Selouer, the broker, has received a bandsome present from Stephen C. Massett. It is a sil-ver clock parometer.

James W. Morrissey, in the box office at the Grand Opera House, has held his position through every change of management. change of management.

Speculation is rife as to who shall lead in the Fat Men's procession in their approaching ball. It is believed that John McWhorter will be the favorite.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall will lecture in the West-minster Fresbyterian Church, West-Twenty-second street, this evening, on "The Mother Countries."

TROUBLE FOR GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After the nominations

for Circuit audges were sent to the Senate, the Judiciary Committee requested Mr. Trumbull to ask the President to let them have the recommendations office, to which the President replied, in a letter to the committee, that he did not consider these letters Committee decided unanimously on Friday morning to by the letter before the Sen-It was for this purpose Senator Trumbull moved an executive session on Friday evening, and objec-tion being made, it went over to the next executive session. Mr. Trumbull then appealed to Senators not to let the matter leak out so that the newspapers could get hold of it, and an injunction of secrecy dent was appealed to yesterday to send in the papers without waiting to be called on, but he declined, and so the way has already been payed to a rupture between the executive and the legislative departments, which will probably in time become not less intense than that which made notorious the Administration of Andrew Johnson. PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

George Francis Train Impenching Grant-

Cooper Institute Closed against the Great Orator of the Fenlaus. A large multitude assembled last night in front of Cooper Institute to hear George Francis Train hold forth on the Old Fogues of the Bible, and the Impeachment of Grant, Mr. Train's secretary and representative, in due time before the opening of the pors, started for the janitor's room with the usual

denosit money, but met with a rebuff that took his breath away. He was informed, first, that he could not have the hall because he had not complied with the rules in paying half the cost of the ball at the time of engaging it; and secondly, that he could not much as he intended to speak therein on political topics. Mr. Train's representative on political topics. Mr. Train's representative protested that nearly three hundred dollars had been expended for advertising the loctare, and that the trusters might have informed Mr. Train of 'heir decision at a much earlier hour; to all of which the jamitor shregged his shoulders. "When you came here two weeks or so ago," he said. "to put down your name on our book, there was no one here but a boy, and he told you of our rule. That's all, sir; that's all."

Mr. Train will not take this insult coolly; that's certain. And he also intends to hire the Academy of Musle, therein to hold forth on the impeachment of Grant and the old fogies of the Bible.

Eight or ten policemen were arrayed in front of the Institute last night to hold back the throng.

From the Coal Hole to the College. Charles Kobinsky, a Pole, has been shoveling coallin Jersey City. In 1882 '68 during the rising in manded a brigade. Ille father and uncle were captured and sent to Eiberia, while he coreped to Pr

sia. Thence he emigrated to this course. He sought employment in any homest expantly, but found it not, and rather than become a corden upon any one, he shovelled coal at ten or their cents an hour or a ton as he could get it, longing in the pelice station. His bearing was distinguished from that of the ordinary run of police station lodgers, and at length a gentleman made inquiry concerning his history, and learning that he is an accomplished scuolar, and matter of five languages, the centleman used his influence and found for him a lingual professorship in a New York college.

Mr. Lawrence Demmler, the proprietor of a livery stable at 64 Vandam street, received a notice from the Board of Health in October requiring him from the Board of Health in October requiring him to bey down in his stable a new manure box. Two weeks after he had compiled with the order he received another notice. He thereupon visited Col. Bluss, Attorney to the Board, and his explanation was accepted. A month later a third notice was served upon him demanding \$10 dne for violation of a health ordinance. For this he could get no satisfaction from the attorney, and on Saturday judgment for \$110.19 was obtained against him by the Board. The judgment had been obtained, he says, wholly upon ex parts testimony.

On Saturday night a Committee from the Y. M. C. A. visited the Mercer street police station to offer their services in procuring employment to They found seventy one persons huldled togeth er for sheiter, of whom seventeen were women. All were invited to edi at the office of the Association this morning. Many of them were young men from the country who had come here to look for work, and they to the number of about thirty, accepted the offer with thanks.

Sudden Death of a Wall Street Banker. Daniel K. Colburn, President of the Wall street Exchange Bank, died suddenly at his office, 67 wall street, on Saturday afternoon, as he was eashing a check for an old triend. Mr. Colburn has been a prominent broker and banker on Wall street for the past twenty years. His ability as a business man and his striet integrity placed him among the financial men of New York. He leaves a wife and family in Albany, where he will be buried. The Spiritualist Women for Beecher.

s. Fanny Davis Smith, of South Boston, in a discourse on "Man," delivered in the ball at Broad-way and Thirty-fourth street, last evening, warmly defended the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for his part in the recent Astor House mockery. The discourse closed with a glowing description of the Radical

The Indignation of the Germans.

At a mass meeting of German citizens yesterday, resolutions were passed in disapprobation of the course pursued by Tammany Hall, censuring the Board of Canvassers, protesting against the validity of the election, and pledging that they would contest the question in the courts. Thirst for Blood in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—John Stewart, a worthy colored servant, employed in a saddlery shop, near the outskirts of the city, was assassinated this morning by either George Hotman or George Anstead, white employees of the shop. Stewart was shot through the left breast. No reason, except a thirst for blood, is assigned for the doed.

Secretary Stanton for the Supreme Bench.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. The Fisk Corbin Gold Committee will come to

this city to examine witnesses.

The gold excitement concerning the Big Horn
Mountains continues region Mountains continues raging.

The steamboat Rip Van Winkle tried to reach Rondout on Saturday, but had to put back. William Logan killed John McCarthy in a drunken quarrel in Standish, Me., on Friday afternoon. The ram Triumph, late Atlanta, entered the har-bor of Lewes, Del., at 8 o'clock, and went to sea at 4:15 yesterday.

yesterday.

Berious trouble exists in Florida, and the President has been requested to send troops for the protection of the citizens.

The Memphis cotton brokers will form a stock company to compress their own cotton, rather than compromise with the consolidated presses. Edward Healy, aged 70 years, was sentenced in Boston on Saturday to imprisonment for life, for the murder of his wife in South Boston last month. The San Francisco Steom Navigation Company has decided to construct a flying machine of sufficient capacity to test the practicability of the invention of John Walker Silas.

John N. Monroe has been convicted on circumstantial evidence at St. John's, N. B., of the murder of a Miss Vall and her child. The jury recommended him to mercy.

a Mise Vail and her child. The jury recommended him to mercy.

A mob broke into the jail at Cassville, Mo., recently, and hanged George Moore, a prisoner awaiting trial for the murder and robbery of Jackson Carney and wife, at their house in Barry county, Mo.

Leiws Bates, who had been on trial in Chicago for whipping his nephew, a child, so badly that it died, was on Saturday evening convicted of manilaughier, and seatenced to the Fentientiary for one year.

Nicholas Treesch has just obtained a verdict against the Columbus, Chicago, and Incliana Central italizond Company for loss of his arm and leg. Treesch was a witch conductor, and calimed that through the carlessness of the outmoer and the bad condition of the locometity he was thrown from the car and run over.

EXIT THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

HOPES THAT THE CRAFT MAY GO TO DAVY JONES'S LOCKER.

Irrepressil le Indignation of both Cubons and Americans-What may Possibly Hap-

Early yesterday morning the banks of the North Eiver were crowded by people who had assembled to witness the departure of the Spanish gunboats. Every lumber pile and every vessel in the neighborhood of Delamater's works were thronged by the curious. It was hoped by many that at the last moment the United States officials would intervene and prevent their sailing. Among the spectators were many Spaniards, who, by gesthe assurance that when the gunboats reach Cuba, it will be easy to crush the Cuban patriots. At 8 A. M. the frequent signals displayed between the cor-vette Fizzaro and the boats attracted attention, and when a particular signal was given, a row boat put off from each gunboat, carrying an effort to the Pizarro. After a brief consultation the boats retook up their positions in three divisions in the rear

of the Pizarro.

At nine A. M. the start was made, and at eleven A. M., the whole fleet of eighteen vessels was under way. Owing to the ignorance of those on board the Marinero (No. 14), the vessel was run into the dock at the foot of Twelfth street. The Cuban sympacould no longer contain themselves, but appropriat-ing every missile within their reach, and with many maledictions, both on our Government officials and those of Spain, burled them at the crew of the Mari-

nero. The boat was fir ally got off.

It is now believed that the machinery is defective, and will never serve them to reach their destination. and it is even hinted by some who helped construct them that the effect of a good squall would be to

send them all to the bottom.

The tug M. Kalbfleisch, which had conveyed Mr. Delamater and others outside of Sandy Hook, in order that the workings of the fleet might be seen, returned to the foot of Thirteenth street at 7 P. M. lowing after it the Celago, gupboat No. 16, which had broken some of its machinery in the lower bay, and was obliged to return and await the departure of the residue of the fleet, which will be when the Spanish trigate Isabel Catorica arrives here from Havana.

and inexperienced, and it is expected that serious difficulty will arise, owing to their ignorance of the English language and the inability of the Americans to speak Spanish.

The flect is accompanied by four pilots, named Chas. Marsden, John Hoxey, Geo. Sherwood, and - McCleed. The boats run at the rate of seven knots an hoer in good weather. It will take them seven days to reach Havana. The boats have gone, but Spain is no stronger with them.

A rumor is abroad that the recent active transfere

of Fenian arms and men from this city southward was with an ultimate reference to Cubs. New Orleans and Key West and Mobile are to be made a are of operations. Some of the leaders of the Brotherhood are known to be at present in the John Mitchel is in Georgia, and Gen. O'Norll is denting around incog, in other States; and it may be, after all, that the wrath of man may be made to work be salvation and independence of

Mr. George Abbots, it alor of an expedition whose aim is to desirey or disable to applicate, sailed last night in parasit of them. They were said to be anthe boats remained here, and Mr. Delamater was responsible for them, Abbott did not want to destroy them, but he new aweers that they shall never reach Cuba. He has two boats, well armed, which will blow them us with tornedoes. Three hundred determined men are engaged in the adventure.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

Sixteen Vacancies in the College of Cardinals -Probably no New Appointment during the Session of the Ecumenical Council. Cardinal Francis Pontini died on Saturday, aged Tayears. He was born in Rome on the 11th of December, 1797, and was made a Cardinal of the Order of Deacons on the 16th of March, 1863. This is the third or lowest in rank of the orders of Cardi

Madrin, Dec. 19 .- Gen. Prim publicly declares that there has been no change in the opinion of the Government, or of the Cortes, on the question of the monarchy. The Duke of Genos will probably receive the crown. But should be decline it, the Government will not favor the establishment of a republic.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES. The Third Battalion of Catalonia volunteers has arrived at Havana. Gen. Puelto, commanding at Puerta Principe, will soon begin a campaign against the insurgents. gents.

The Geumenical Council has adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 8, on account of the acoustic innerfections of St. Peter's Cathedral. The French Bishons have protested against the Pope's interference in the deliberations.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Samuel Barbet, of 12 Remsen street, was knocked down by a high-wayman in Hicks street.

The new and extensive public market in Adams street, near Myrtle avenue, was opened on Saturday.

Last night officer Carpenter, while attempting to quell a disturbance in Hamilton avenue, near Nelson street, was beaten by a gang of roughs.

Joseph G. Hurd, a revenue officer, while searching for illicit stills in a stable in King street, near Ferris, on Saturday, was arrested on a charge of burglary.

The Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, late of Covington.

The Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, late of Covington, Ky, preached his introductory sermon as pastor of the Hanson pace Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Col. Richard Edright, who was convicted nearly two years since of beling limiteated in the great when the present the property of the present the Albany Pententary, has been pardoned and now lives again in Brooklyn.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The defrauded soldiers will meet this evening at

118 Bowery.

Dr. Harris has in "preparation a list of cellars occupied as habitations in this city.

Rergeant Folger's dungson, in Mulberry street, deprives nine citizons of their liberty. Crime, poverty.

The New York Cooperative Building Lot Assoctation will meet this evening to amend the by-laws.

Eureka Lodge, No. 119, Knights of St. Crispin, will have their first annual ball this evening, in Apolle Hall.

Ann Mevers, aged 21, was seriously burned yester-day at 255 Church street, her clothes catching fire from the stove.

Hermitage Association, F. and A. M., will have a ball, in Apollo Hall, on Friday evening, in aid of the widows and orphans. Capt. John Lang is President, and Lieut. Tom. McWatters of the Tribune, is Secretary of the Americas Coterie, who dance in Brooks's Assembly Rooms tonight.

The German Democratic General Committee has resolved not to admit to its fold any Democrat who voted the whole or any part of the Republican ticket at the State election.

The contract for the from work of the new Post Office has been awarded at 1.3%c, per nound, not withstanding good ladges say that it will cost 3%c, per pound to manufacture it.

The New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society celebrated its sixty-first anniversary last night, in the chape of the Boly Saylour, in Twenty-fith street, pear Madison avenue.

street, near Madison avenue.

The Hon, Hornee Greeley, J. O. Dykeman, and Rd. Shuard have been appointed Commissioners of Eastmates for the right of way of the Mott Haven and Spuyten Duyvel and Harlem Hallroad.

Supt. Losee, of the Free Labor Bureau, reports that for the week ending Dec. 18, 104 males and 35 females, 369; situations lumished to makes, 36; females, 369; situations lumished to makes, 36; females, 369;

It seems that Judge Cardozo's order vacating Judge Barnard's ofter appointing the Hon. John Morrisey Receiver of the total cary business was served too late. Morrisey sold the business and Care dozo's order was not served until 5. The Halmeman Homeopathic He spital, 307 Read Fitty-fifth street, neat Second arome, is ready for the accommodation of patients. Fir. F. Scager, the Medical Director, will receive the public and have it inspect the hospital on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 2 and 4.

2 and 4.

Cornelius Hoorigan, aged 33, of Yonkers, was last evening ran over by a Third avenue car, No. 56, at the corner of Thirty-seventh street, and severely injured. He was removed to liellewe Hospital, and Barnard Murtha, the friver, was looked up in the Last Thirty-Site and the seventh online station.